Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims

1-85 (Canceled).

86. (New) A method for treating multiple myeloma in a subject comprising administering to the subject a combination of an anti-VLA-4 antibody or antibody homolog and a chemotherapeutic agent, wherein said combination is therapeutically or prophylactically effective to treat multiple myeloma in the subject.

87. (New) The method of claim 86, wherein the combination comprises a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a first composition comprising the anti-VLA-4 antibody or antibody homolog and a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a second composition comprising the chemotherapeutic agent.

88. (New) The method of claim 86, wherein the chemotherapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of melphalan, a bisphosphonate, and thalidomide.

89. (New) The method of claim 88, wherein the chemotherapeutic agent is melphalan.

90. (New) The method of claim 88, wherein the bisphosphonate is selected from the group consisting of ibandronate and pamidronate.

91. (New) The method of claim 86, 87, 88, 89 or 90, wherein the antibody or antibody homolog is a monoclonal antibody or monoclonal antibody homolog.

92. (New) The method of claim 87, 88, 89 or 90, wherein an anti-VLA-4 antibody homolog selected from the group consisting of a human antibody homolog, a chimeric antibody homolog, a humanized antibody homolog, and a Fab, Fab', $F(ab')_2$ or F(v) fragment thereof, is administered.

93. (New) The method of claim 87, 88, 89 or 90, wherein said first composition is administered at a dosage that is lower when administered in combination with said second composition than when not administered in combination with said second composition.

94. (New) The method of claim 87, 88, 89 or 90, wherein said second composition is administered at a dosage that is lower when administered in combination with said first composition than when not administered in combination with said first composition.

95. (New) The method of claim 87, 88, 89 or 90, wherein said first composition is administered at a dosage that is lower when administered in combination with said second composition than when not administered in combination with said second composition; and wherein said second composition is administered at a dosage that is lower when administered in combination with said first composition than when not administered in combination with said first composition.

96. (New) The method of claim 86, 87, 88, 89 or 90, wherein the anti-VLA-4 antibody or antibody homolog binds the alpha chain of VLA-4.

97. (New) The method of claim 86, 87, 88, 89 or 90, wherein the anti-VLA-4 antibody or antibody homolog is a B epitope specific anti-VLA-4 antibody or antibody homolog.

98. (New) The method of claim 86, 87, 88, 89 or 90, wherein the administering step comprises administering an anti-VLA-4 antibody homolog comprising a humanized light chain and a humanized heavy chain, the light chain and the heavy chain each comprising

complementarity determining regions (CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3) from a murine 21.6 anti-VLA-4 antibody.

99. (New) The method of claim 98, wherein (a) the humanized light chain comprises a variable region framework from a human kappa light chain variable region framework sequence, wherein at least one amino acid position of the framework region is occupied by the amino acid present in the equivalent position of the murine 21.6 immunoglobulin light chain variable region framework; and (b) the humanized heavy chain comprises a variable region framework from a human heavy chain variable region framework sequence, wherein at least one amino acid position of the framework region is occupied by the amino acid present in the equivalent position of the murine 21.6 immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region framework.

100. (New) A method for treating multiple myeloma in a subject comprising administering to the subject a combination of:

(i) an anti-VLA-4 antibody homolog comprising a humanized light chain and a humanized heavy chain, the light chain and the heavy chain each comprising complementarity determining regions (CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3) from a murine 21.6 anti-VLA-4 antibody; and

(ii) melphalan,

wherein said combination is therapeutically or prophylactically effective to treat multiple myeloma in the subject.

101. (New) A method for treating multiple myeloma in a subject comprising administering to the subject a combination of:

(i) an anti-VLA-4 antibody or antibody homolog, wherein the antibody or antibody homolog is a B epitope specific anti-VLA-4 antibody or antibody homolog; and

(ii) melphalan,

wherein said combination is therapeutically or prophylactically effective to treat multiple myeloma in the subject.